

# FREMONT DAILY JOURNAL.

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## The Daily Journal.

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Editor and Publisher.

## THE DEATH OF DOUGLAS.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING HELD AT BIRCHARD HALL MONDAY EVENING.

In pursuance of the call issued Monday afternoon, signed by a number of our citizens, headed by the Mayor of the City, a large number of the people of Fremont and vicinity assembled at Birchard Hall, that evening, to give an expression of their feelings on the melancholy event—the death of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

On motion, His Honor, the Mayor, D. L. JUNE, was called to the chair, and M. P. BEAN appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions: HOMER EVERETT, J. FLAUGHER, A. J. HALE, DR. STILLWELL, and JOHN L. GREENE.

After a short absence the committee returned and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

FREMONT, June 3, 1861.

Whereas, this day at 9 o'clock 10 m., a. m., STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS expired at his residence in Chicago, and whereas, we the people of Fremont are called together for the purpose of expressing our feelings occasioned by this sad event;

Resolved—That his death is a great national calamity, rendered peculiarly affecting by the present unhappy and distracted condition of our country.

That whatever differences of opinion may have heretofore existed as to the political measures proposed or opinions expressed by him; all will accord to him wonderful talent, force of character, and influence with the masses of the people. And when viewing his acts and masterly speeches during the last months of his life, none will doubt his devotion and love for the Union; and the world must admire the grandeur of his character and example as he stood forth so patriotically and intensely engaged with all his mighty energies, in supporting the constitutional authorities of the Union, to uphold constitutional liberty and crush out treason and rebellion.

Resolved—That to all the other people of the Union, and especially to the bereaved family and kindred of the deceased, we tender our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their great sorrow.

Appropriate remarks were then made by MARLOW CHANCE, Esq., GEN. GREENE, and HOMER EVERETT, Esq.

On motion of Dr. STILLWELL, the Mayor and City Council were requested to ascertain whether the remains of JUDGE DOUGLAS would pass over this route, and if so, to make suitable arrangements for showing the feelings of our people.

The Mayor assured the meeting that it should be attended to.

The proceedings were ordered to be published. The meeting then adjourned.

D. L. JUNE, Chairman.

M. P. BEAN, Sec'y.

FIFTY THOUSAND CARTRIDGES OFFERED.—Col. Hazard writes from Enfield to Col. Colt:

"I am informed that the regiment you are so generously and patriotically arming and fitting out is nearly full. May I be permitted, through you, and in behalf of my company, to furnish them with powder sufficient for fifty thousand cartridges, or as much as you may require for target practice, which they and you will please accept from Your friend, A. G. HAZARD."

## Mr. Cameron's Letter to Gen. Butler.

The telegraph made work with Secretary Cameron's letter to Gen. Butler, although we endeavored to straighten it out before putting it to print. As it is an important document, relating to fugitive slaves in the rebellious States, we reprint it corrected:

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1861.

SIR:—Your action in respect to the negroes who came within your lines from the service of the rebels, is approved. The Department is sensible of the embarrassments which must surround officers, conducting military operations in a State by the laws of which slavery is sanctioned. The Government cannot recognize the rejection by any State of the Federal obligations, nor can it refuse the performance of the Federal obligations resting upon itself. Among these Federal obligations, however, none can be more important than that of suppressing and dispersing armed combinations formed for the purpose of overthrowing its whole constitutional authority.

While, therefore, you will permit no interference by the persons under your command with the relations of persons held to service under the laws of any State, you will, on the other hand, so long as any State within which your military operations are conducted, is under the control of such armed combinations, refrain from surrendering to alleged masters any persons who may come within your lines. You will employ such persons in the services to which they may be best adapted, keeping an account of the labor by them performed, of the value of it, and the expenses of their maintenance. The question of their final disposition will be reserved for future determination.

SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War.

To Major General BUTLER.

## Neutrality of Kentucky Secessionists.

What the Kentucky Secessionists mean by neutrality, may be inferred from the following extract from the Lexington Statesman:

It is not last reported from Washington, through the medium of the Cincinnati Gazette, that the "Military Department of Kentucky" has been established, headquarters at Louisville. Major, now Colonel Anderson, is to be the commandant. This can be regarded no other than as the official of a movement in Kentucky similar to that which has resulted in the subjugation of Maryland and Missouri. Resistance alone will save the liberties of the people.

## Jeff. Davis at Richmond.

President Davis, accompanied by his Aid, Col. Wigfall, of Texas, and Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, have arrived at Richmond. Owing to previous severe indisposition of President Davis, the trip from Montgomery to Richmond was as private as practicable. Still the Enquirer says, the journey was one continuous ovation, and has infused a martial feeling that knows no bounds. The welcome at Richmond was enthusiastic. Mr. Davis rode on horseback, and was escorted by the Governor of Virginia and Mayor of the city. In response to the hurrahs of the multitude, Mr. Davis said:

"My Friends and Fellow Citizens, I am deeply impressed with the kindness of your manifestation. I look upon you as the last best hope of liberty; and in our liberty alone is our Constitutional Government to be preserved. Upon your strong right arm depends the success of our country, and, in asserting the birth-right to which you were born, you are to remember that life and blood are nothing as compared with the immense interests you have at stake. [Cheers.]

"It may be that you have not long been trained, and that you have much to learn of the art of war, but I know that there beats in the breasts of Southern sons, a determination never to surrender—a determination never to go home but to tell a tale of honor. [Cries of 'never!' and applause.] Though great may be the disparity of numbers, give us a fair field and a free fight, and the Southern banner will float in triumph everywhere. [Cheers.] The country relies upon you. Upon you rest the hope of our people; and I have only to say, my friends, that to the last breath of my life, I am wholly your own." [Tremendous cheers.]

After brief speeches from Wigfall, Letcher, and Mayor Mayo, the troops were reviewed by President Davis.

## Hon. J. M. Ashley at Fort Monroe.

Hon. J. M. Ashley, M. C. in a letter to the Toledo Blade, describing his interviews with some of the fugitive slaves, says:

This little incident tells me more plainly than ever, that what I said last winter in the House is true, when I declare that "the logic of events told me unmistakably that slavery must die."

If I had time and you the space, I would give in their own words the material portion of the answers of the most intelligent slaves. There is one thing certain, every slave in the United States understands this rebellion, its causes and consequences, far better than I supposed—I asked one old man, who said he was a Methodist class leader, to tell me frankly whether this matter was well understood by all the slaves, and he answered me that it was, and that he had "prayed for it many long years."—He said their masters had all talked about it, and he added, "Lor bless you honey—we don't give it up last September day the North's too much for us," meaning of course, that Mr. Lincoln's election was conceded even there by the slave masters and was understood and hoped for by all the slaves. I asked the same man how many more would probably come into the Fort. He said "a good many, and if we's not sent back you'll see 'em 'fore to-morrow night."

I asked why so, and he said, "Dey'll understand if we's not sent back, dat we'r 'mong our friends, for if de slave holder see us we gets sent right back." And sure enough, on Monday about forty or fifty more, of all ages, colors and sexes, came into camp, and the guard was bound to arrest them.

And thus is being developed a practical plan which I believe, under Providence, will result in universal emancipation, for the people of this nation will never consent that those slaves, who refuse to fight against us and escape to our camps and aid us all they can, shall be given up now to their assumed owners, or at the conclusion of the war that they shall again be returned to Slavery. The man or party who will do this thing is already condemned to a political death, and will be execrated, as he ought to be, by posterity.

OHIO FINANCES.—The New York Post says: "A few weeks ago the Legislature of Ohio appropriated \$1,000,000 for 'military purposes.' This loan has all been taken in Ohio, at par. This is an indication of real prosperity in that young and vigorous State, well worthy the attention of capitalists. At the last meeting of the Board of Control of the State Bank and branches, \$300,000—all that remained—was subscribed for."

## The North Carolina Rebels.

The Washington National Republican has received the following news from North Carolina:

"North Carolina has in the service four or five regiments only, of whom two are in what is called a 'camp of instruction' at Weldon. They are well armed from the spoils of the United States arsenal at Fayetteville, but ignorant, undisciplined, insubordinate and whisky drinking.

"Nobody in North Carolina is allowed to be for the Union, or even neutral, under penalty of death. The most absurd lies are told and believed. Our informant himself heard Kenneth Rayner say in a speech that it was the known intention of the 'abolitionists in power at Washington, to kill everybody at the South, man, woman and child, white and black, and then divide up the land among the poor, by whom the North is overrun."